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**Title: Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer
With Spatial Dispersion**

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Title: Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer With Spatial Dispersion

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A conventional quadrupole mass spectrometer consists of four parallel
5 electrodes to which RF and DC voltages are applied. The electrode profiles
may be either hyperbolic (which produces ideal quadrupolar in between the
rods) or round (which with the correct spacing produces a close
approximation to ideal fields). Quadrupole mass spectrometers are widely
used in commercial mass spectrometer systems for trace chemical analysis.

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The quadrupole operate as mass filter when a beam of ions passes along the
axis by allowing only a selected mass range (or more correctly, m/e where m
is the mass and e is the charge on the ion) to be transmitted. Only ions which
are stable can be transmitted, the condition for stability being defined by the
15 non-dimensional parameters a and q :

$$q = 4eV/(r_0^2\omega^2m)$$

$$a = 2eU/(r_0^2\omega^2m)$$

20

where U is the DC voltage, V is the RF voltage, r_0 is the radius of the inscribed
circle between the rods, ω is the angular frequency of the RF voltage
(radians/s), m is the mass of the ion and e is the charge. Ions which have a
and q values outside the limits of stability increase their amplitude of
25 oscillation and are lost to the rods.

Typically a mass spectrum is obtained by sweeping the RF and DC voltages
(in a fixed ratio) through a range of values so that ions of increasing mass
pass through the same a - q value of stability and are sequentially transmitted.

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It will be noted that the same effect can be achieved by sweeping the frequency, although there is a square relationship between mass and frequency.

5 SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention is based on the realization that, mathematically, a third option to obtain a mass spectrum would be to sweep r_0 , the radius of the circle between the electrodes. However, to vary the radius r_0 and to maintain this
10 constant and uniform along a rod set is mechanically non-trivial. Accordingly, the present invention arranges the geometry so that r_0 decreases along the flight path of the ions and the rods are fixed in position. Then a fixed voltage and frequency applied to the electrodes can be selected so that each ion as it traverses the axis is subjected to a gradually increasing value of q (and a). If
15 the slope of the scan line (in the frame of reference of the ion passing through the device) is not too great, each ion will remain stable until it reaches the edge of the stability region, where it will become unstable and strike a rod. Since each ion will become unstable at the same value of q (and a), with V , U and ω fixed, and r_0 a function of distance z , the point of instability for each ion
20 will be dispersed in space. That is if $r_0 = r_0(z)$, then for each mass, $q = q(z)$, and a particular value of q will be a function of both m and z :

$$q = f(z, m)$$

25 If we operate with $a = 0$, and consider that the point of instability is $q=0.908$ (the boundary of stability), then the position of instability for each mass is:

$$0.908 = 4eV / r_0^2 \omega^2 m \quad [1]$$

30 If r_0 is a linear function of distance, so that $r_0 = r_{0 \max} - kz$, and we establish a minimum mass to be transmitted, then we can express m in terms of the value of r_0 at which it is just unstable:

$$m = 4eV/(0.908 r_0^2 \omega^2) \quad [2]$$

5 $= 4eV/(0.908 \omega^2 (r_{0 \max} - kz)^2)$

This shows the relationship between m (mass) and distance (or position) at which mass m becomes unstable.

- 10 In the present invention, one or more of the rods may contain a slot through which ions, which become unstable are ejected. An array detector (position-sensitive detector) is aligned with the slot in order to detect the position as well as the intensity of the ions, which exit through the slot. The position of the ion signal along the array detector can be mathematically correlated with the
15 mass of the ion.

To cover a mass range of 30-3000 in 20 cm requires that r_0 change by 10x over a 20 cm length. If r_0 is a linear function of distance (constant taper) then m is a non-linear function of distance (as shown above), with the high masses
20 being squeezed into the last few cm.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING FIGURES

For a better understanding of the present invention and to show more clearly
25 how it may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example to the accompanying drawings, which show a preferred embodiment of the present invention and in which:

Figure 1 is a sectional view through a rod set with detectors in accordance
30 with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional view across the axis and adjacent one end of the rod set of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a schematic view of a conventional triple quadrupole mass spectrometer, to indicate incorporation of the present invention therein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 shows a mass analyzer 10 in accordance with the present invention.

10 The mass analyzer 10 comprises a quadrupole rod set comprising a first pair of opposed rods 12a and a second pair of opposed rods 12b (both shown in Figure 2). As shown, the rods 12a,12b all have the same and constant radius, and are mounted so that the inscribed circle between the rods varies from a maximum of r_{0max} at the inlet to the rod set on the left hand side of Figure 1 to

15 a minimum at the other end of the rod set on the right hand side of Figure 1. Thus, the rods 12a,12b are configured in accordance with equation [2]. Thus, the position in which different masses become unstable is determined by the inverse square relationship between the mass and the radius of the inscribed circle.

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As shown, the rods 12a are provided with slots 14, to enable ions to pass to detectors 16. The rods 12b are conventional, solid round rods. Details of the excitation scheme to cause ions to be ejected towards the detectors 16 are given below. An ion stream is indicated at 18.

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As indicated above in equations [1] and [2], due to the inverse square relationship between the mass and the radius, the provision of a simple, uniform taper in the inscribed radius from one end of the rod set to the other, as in Figure 1, gives a non-linear relationship between mass and distance

30 along the rod set. The present invention also realizes that, to provide a mass scale, which is linear in distance, r_0 can be made according to the following relationship:

$$r_0 = (1/(r_{0 \max} + kz))^{1/2} \quad [3]$$

Substituting [3] into [2] above gives a linear relationship between mass (m)
5 and position (z):

$$m = 4eV(r_{0 \max} + kz)/.908\omega^2 \quad [4]$$

This then gives a linear relationship between mass and position along the rod
10 set, so that the position of the ion along the detector array thus indicates its mass value.

It will be appreciated that where this relationship applies, then simple rods of
constant diameter cannot be used. The external profile of the rods would then
15 be required to have some, generally, parabolic profile. To achieve this, it will generally be necessary to provide rods that are machined or manufactured to have a radius that varies along the length of the rods. For this purpose, it may be preferable to arrange the rods so that their axes are all parallel to the axis of the device, and the radii of the rods then vary to give the relationship
20 indicated above for r_0 .

It is also known in this art that, in general, it is desirable to have a constant ratio between the inscribed radius, r_0 and the radius r of each rod, i.e., so that r/r_0 equals a constant. Again, this could be achieved by suitable machining of
25 the rods, but, in general, this is expected to lead to more complex rod profiles.

A further consideration is that, if it is necessary to manufacture rods to relatively complex shapes, having radii that vary along the length of the rods, then relatively complex and expensive numerically controlled machining
30 techniques will likely be required. It should be held in mind that, in this field, extremely tight tolerances are required in order to obtain high performance and good resolution. Accordingly, for some applications, it may prove

beneficial to provide rods as electrodes with a hyperbolic profile, varying to meet the requirements of the varying r_0 as indicated above. In such cases, the additional cost for providing the hyperbolic profile may not be too great, given that plain cylindrical rods cannot in any event be used, and a hyperbolic profile may give enhanced performance. Accordingly, in the claims where reference is made to "rods" this should be construed to include the possibility of electrodes which do not have a purely cylindrical shape, electrodes which do not necessarily have a purely circular cross section and electrodes with a hyperbolic profile.

10

It will be understood that the analysis in equations given above is based on the standard analysis of fields within a rod set. More specifically, this, inherently, assumes that the fields are constant and uniform in the axial direction. This assumption should be true where the degree of taper along the rod set, whatever the exact profile of the rods, is relatively slight. Where it is desired to analyze a relatively large range of ions, then it may be necessary to provide a relatively steep taper to the rods along the length of the rod set. In such a case, the fields will necessarily vary significantly in the axial direction, and this assumption may not hold completely. Additionally, where, for example, a rod profile is chosen in accordance with equation [3], this may give a taper to the rods that is relatively large at one section of the rod set, but not for the whole rod set, again leading to distortion of the fields, so that again, the standard analysis, based on the assumption that fields are constant in the axial direction, may not be completely accurate.

25

When ions become unstable, they do so toward any of the four rods, depending on the initial entrance conditions of the ions. It is an advantage to make the ions unstable in one plane only, so that a detector need only be placed behind one or two of the rods. This can be achieved by applying a supplementary AC dipole voltage across the pair of rods 12a. The frequency is chosen to be in resonance with the secular motion of the ions at a particular value of q . Since q for each mass is a function of distance down the axis. the

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ions will be excited at a unique position and leave the device. As above, this provides a signal of mass vs. distance along the axis. By applying a low frequency AC, appropriate to a relatively low q value, the mass range is extended by the ratio of $.908/q$. The two detectors 16 are used to increase the signal, one behind each of the two opposite rods to which the excitation voltage is applied. This technique of adding a supplementary AC voltage is commonly used in ion trap mass spectrometers to increase the mass range.

Another method of forcing ions to become unstable toward one set of rods, is to apply a small quadrupolar (resolving) DC voltage between the rods 12a, 12b. This makes the ions unstable in the X direction at a q -value, which is slightly less than 0.908, ensuring that the ions will be ejected toward one set of rods only. Note that operating the above mass spectrometer at $a \neq 0$ will result in some limitation of the accessible mass range, because when $a \neq 0$ the heaviest ions may be unstable at the entrance of the device. The higher the value of a , the narrower the mass range of the ions that can be simultaneously transmitted through the device. In practice, finding an appropriate value of a is a matter of balancing requirements of mass range, resolution, and detection efficiency.

In another mode of operation, ions are stored in front of the device, and then injected in a pulse. If the ions enter at constant velocity, the light ions will reach their point of instability first, followed by the heavier ions; light ions will thus be first in time to leave the device. If the ions enter at constant energy, the heavier ions will be slower, and so the time dispersion will be increased. The combination of time and spatial dispersion will help in improving the mass resolution.

The mass resolution achievable with this invention depends on a) the spatial resolution of detector; and b) the assumption that all ions of the same mass are ejected at the same position in space. In practice, there will be a range of

position over which ions are ejected, leading to some limitations on the mass resolution.

Consider the effects of various parameters on the operating characteristics:

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a) Ion energy spread:

The mass resolution can be defined as $\Delta m/\Delta z$. Since each ion requires a certain time τ to reach the detector once it becomes unstable, any spread in
10 ion energy is reflected in a spread in spatial position along the detector. For example, an ion of mass m_1 and kinetic energy E_1 has velocity $v_1=(2E_1/m_1)^{1/2}$. If another ion of the same mass m_1 has a kinetic energy E_2 , and hence a velocity $v_2=(2E_2/m_1)^{1/2}$, then the two ions will strike the detector at two positions z_1 and z_2 . The difference between the positions is:

15

$$z_1 - z_2 = (v_1 - v_2) \tau \quad [5]$$

where τ is the time required for the ion to be ejected, i.e. the time required to move from the center of the rod set to the detector:

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$$\tau = d/v$$

$$= d/(2E/m_1)^{1/2}$$

25 Substituting for τ , v_1 , and v_2 in [5] above:

$$z_1 - z_2 = d [(E_1 - E_2) / E]^{1/2}$$

Here d may be approximately 10 mm, $E_1 - E_2$ may be about 1 eV, and E , the
30 energy with which ions are ejected from the quadrupole, may be approximately 100 eV. Thus Δz may be of the order of 1 mm for a 1 eV

energy spread. To obtain a spatial dispersion of less than 0.1 mm, an energy spread of less than 0.01 eV is required.

b) Ion energy

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The position at which the ion exits is energy dependent, but this is not a significant concern as long as the energy is not mass dependent.

c) Mass range: The total mass range available (the ratio of the lightest and heaviest ions that can be deleted) = $(r_{0\max}/r_{0\min})^2$. If $r_{0\max} = 12$ mm, and $r_{0\min} = 1.2$ mm, then mass range is 100 fold i.e. from 30 - 3000 or 10-1000 etc.

e) Mass resolution: Mass resolution can be expressed in terms of amu/mm. From [2] above, $m = 4eV/q(r_0)^2\omega^2$. If r_0 is linear with distance (i.e. $r_0 = r_{0\max} - kz$), then it can be shown by differentiation that $\Delta m/\Delta z = 2mk/(r_0)$. For example if $k=0.1$, $\Delta m/\Delta z = 2*1000(0.1)/2 = 100$ amu/mm at m/z 1000 if m/z 1000 is ejected at $r_0 = 2$ mm. This means a spatial resolution of 0.01 mm is needed to separate m/z 1000 from m/z 1001. At m/z 100, assuming this mass is ejected at 6.32 mm, $\Delta m/\Delta z = 2*100(0.1)/6.32 = 2.8$ amu/mm.

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In the above examples, it is assumed that a wide mass range (covering a factor of 100-fold) is required. This requires that the diameter at the entrance be 10x larger than that at the exit. Such a significant taper to the rod set will introduce axial fields and distortions to the ideal two-dimensional quadrupolar field, which may significantly limit the achievable mass resolution and transmission.

Therefore another aspect of the present invention is to design the mass analyzer so that it transmits only a narrow mass range. For example, if it is only required to cover a factor of 2 in mass range (from m/z 50 to m/z 100, or from m/z 500 to m/z 1000), then the required ratio of entrance and exit diameters is only a factor of 1.44. The taper required to provide this (over a

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typical length of 20 cm) will introduce less distortions, and allow better resolution and sensitivity to be achieved. By reducing the overall mass range, for a given rod length, the sensitivity measured as amu/mm can be increased significantly. A wide mass range can then be covered by using a series of
5 fixed voltages in sequence to cover sequential ranges, which can then be combined in the data system.

One example, which can benefit from a narrow mass range is that of isotope ratio measurement. This requires the intensities of two or more adjacent or
10 closely spaced ions to be measured with high precision. The fact that ions of different m/z are measured simultaneously at different points along the rod set axis provides a significant advantage in this application, since it provides improved precision over that achievable with a scanning instrument. If only a narrow mass range (e.g. 10% of the low mass value) need be covered, then
15 only a small taper is required, and the distortions to the quadrupole field will be insignificant.

In order to achieve good mass resolution, it is important that all ions of the same m/z become unstable at the same point in space, and that they are
20 ejected toward the rods and detector as quickly as possible. Certain methods have been designed for two- and three-dimensional ion traps which use a voltage scan to perform mass-selective ejection, in addition small higher order field components are added in order to improve the speed at which ions become unstable once they reach a point of instability. These higher order
25 field components can be generated by specific electrode shapes and positions, or by adding additional electrodes between the rods, or by the explicit addition of other low-amplitude electrical components to the RF waveform. Similar advantage may be gained in the described invention by adding such additional fields in order to make the ions leave the device more
30 quickly. Appropriate experiments and theoretical modeling can be used to define the optimum configurations.

More recently, there have been proposals to modify quadrupole rod sets, so that they generate other fields usually only present in higher order rod sets, e.g. usually only generated by hexapole, octopole, etc. rod sets. Thus, it has been found that if some deliberate displacement of one or more rods from the
5 perfect quadrupole configuration is provided, then this will generate higher order field components. This can also be used to generate non-linear fields.

These higher order and/or non-linear fields can be generated in a number of ways. For example it is not necessary for all the rods to have identical cross-
10 sections. The cross-sections can vary in terms of the exact shape and/or in terms of the size of the cross-section, between different rods. It is also possible that, for any one rod, the cross-sectional size or shape and/or the shape of the cross-section could vary along the length of the rod.

15 It is believed that this technique should be applicable to the present invention, where the mass analyzer 10 has tapered rods. Selection of suitable additional field components should enable narrower peaks to be provided and better mass selection.

20 Additionally, the provision of other field components may improve efficiency and promote ejection in a desired direction, e.g. in the vertical plane so that the ejected ions are detected by the detectors 16 as shown in Figure 2.

25

A further possibility is to provide some mechanism or device upstream of the mass analyzer 10 that shapes the ion beam 18, or causes the ion beam 18 to be introduced at a desired location, e.g. off center from the axis of the analyzer 10. This could be achieved by DC deflector plates or the like
30 upstream from the analyzer 10. These DC deflector plates could be "synchronized" with the RF field. It should be possible to carry out theoretical calculations working back from the analyzer 10 to determine the desired

characteristics of the ion beam 18 when it enters the analyzer 10, for any particular intended analysis.

When ions are initially focused on the axis for injection, it is noted that the ion
5 beam is not a thin beam of ions but a beam that has a spatial distribution with
a cross sectional area spread from the axis. This spatial distribution becomes
amplified even further as the ions traverse along the length. This could lead
to reduced resolution since, for a given m/z , some ions will become unstable
and be ejected sooner than other ions, due to their differing locations relative
10 to the axis. By "steering" the beam of ions so that they are injected off centre
from the axis, the ions will become unstable sooner (and are ejected sooner)
with the result that the effect of the initial spatial distribution is less significant.

By off centring the ion beam to the axis, it would be necessary to "recalibrate"
15 the relation between amu as a function of length (mm). This is done by
insuring that the timing of the ion beam, off centre position, and RF fields are
controlled in a way so they are constants or of a known value. For example, it
may be necessary to time the ion beam so the ions are injected in to the ion
guide at a specific timing of the RF. That is, the ion beam injection is pulsed
20 to "synchronize" with the phase of the RF so that each group of ions are
injected during the same time period. In addition, or in the alternative, the
position at which the ions are injected relative to the center axis can be
changed as a function of the RF signal.

25 The detector for this invention must detect both the intensity of the ion signal,
and the position along the axis (z coordinate) at which the ions are received.
Various types of array detectors can be used, and are well known in the field
of mass spectrometry. Such array detectors are used with certain magnetic
sector mass spectrometers, which provide spatial dispersion at the exit plane.
30 In one type of detector, a charge-coupled array in a rectangular configuration
can be used. The individual collectors in this array can be as small as 10
micrometers along one side. Allowing for a width of 5 mm and a length of 20

cm, a total of 500 x 20,000 individual detectors or pixels would be available. Each separate collector can detect as little as 100 ions. After collecting the ion current for a fraction of a second (for example, 100 ms), the contents of each collector can be read out, providing a measurement of position and intensity,
5 corresponding to a mass spectrum.

Additionally, a microchannel plate could be positioned between the slots and the detector so that the intensity of the ions are first amplified before being detected by the array detector. Depending on the channel density of the microchannel plate, each distinct segment of the array detector could be
10 coupled to one or more distinct channels of the plate.

Another type of array detector is that in which the position of an individual ion which strikes the surface can be measured by determining the time delay for the signal to reach sensors along the side of the device.

15

Reference will now be made to Figure 3, where there is shown a conventional triple quadrupole mass spectrometer apparatus generally designated by reference 20, which can incorporate a mass analyzer 10 of the present invention, as detailed below. An ion source 22, for example an electrospray
20 ion source, generates ions directed towards a curtain plate 24. Behind the curtain plate 24, there is an orifice plate 26, defining an orifice, in known manner.

A curtain chamber 28 is formed between the curtain plate 24 and the orifice plate 26, and a flow of curtain gas reduces the flow of unwanted neutrals into
25 the analyzing sections of the mass spectrometer.

Following the orifice plate 26, there is a skimmer plate 30. An intermediate pressure chamber 32 is defined between the orifice plate 26 and the skimmer plate 30 and the pressure in this chamber is typically of the order of 2 Torr.

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Ions pass through the skimmer plate 30 into the first chamber of the mass spectrometer, indicated at 34. A quadrupole rod set Q0 is provided in this chamber 34, for collecting and focusing ions. This chamber 34 serves to extract further remains of the solvent from the ion stream, and typically
5 operates under a pressure of 7 mTorr. It provides an interface into the analyzing sections of the mass spectrometer.

A first interquad barrier or lens IQ2 separates the chamber 34 from the main mass spectrometer chamber 36 and has an aperture for ions. Adjacent the
10 interquad barrier IQ1, there is a short "stubbies" rod set, or Brubaker lens 38.

A first mass resolving quadrupole rod set Q1 is provided in the chamber 36 for mass selection of a precursor ion. Following the rod set Q1, there is a collision cell of 40 containing a second quadrupole rod set Q2, and following the collision cell 40, there is a third quadrupole rod set Q3 for effecting a
15 second mass analysis step.

The final or third quadrupole rod set Q3 is located in the main quadrupole chamber 36 and subjected to the pressure therein typically 1×10^{-5} Torr. As indicated, the second quadrupole rod set Q2 is contained within an enclosure
20 forming the collision cell 40, so that it can be maintained at a higher pressure; in known manner, this pressure is analyte dependent and could be 5 mTorr. Interquad barriers or lens IQ2 and IQ3 are provided at either end of the enclosure of the collision cell of 40.

25 Ions leaving Q3 pass through an exit lens 42 to a detector 44. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the representation of Figure 3 is schematic, and various additional elements would be provided to complete the apparatus. For example, a variety of power supplies are required for delivering AC and DC voltages to different elements of the apparatus. In

addition, a pumping arrangement or scheme is required to maintain the pressures at the desired levels mentioned.

As indicated, a power supply 46 is provided for supplying RF and DC
5 resolving voltages to the first quadrupole rod set Q1. Similarly, a second power supply 48 is provided for supplying drive RF and auxiliary AC voltages to the third quadrupole rod set Q3, for scanning ions axially out of the rod set Q3. A collision gas is supplied, as indicated at 50, to the collision cell 30, for maintaining the desired pressure therein, and an RF supply would also be
10 connected to Q2 within the collision cell 40.

The invention can be used as a component, such as that shown in Figure 3 in a tandem mass spectrometer. For example, it can be used as the second mass spectrometer, replacing Q3, in the triple quadrupole instrument 20,
15 providing continuous and efficient measurement of fragment ions from a collision cell. Other fragmentation methods, (such as surface induced fragmentation, photo induced fragmentation, electron capture dissociation) can be used.

20 The invention can also be used in a configuration where an ion mobility device is followed by a collision cell, with the mass spectra of the fragment ions being measured by the described spatial dispersion quadrupole 10 (such an instrument is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/004,800, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference). This has particular
25 advantage because the separation time of an ion mobility device is too fast for a normal scanning mass spectrometer to allow a full scan of each mobility peak to be recorded. In the invention described, there are no scan-speed limitations because mass spectra are recorded continuously and simultaneously.

In summary, the advantage of this invention is that mass spectra are obtained without scanning, so that sensitivity is improved by 10x to 100x over a scanning instrument (depending on the mass range).